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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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President Diaz thinks that with 6000 miles of railway Mexico has enough for some years to come and cannot afford to extend government aid to new lines.

Attention has recently been called to the singular fact that until half a century ago the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were a day behind those of neighboring countries in their reckoning.

Says the Boston Traveller: It seems that in Great Britain, as well as in Germany, the cities are growing out of all proportion to the rest of the country. Apparently these are the tendencies in all the great industrial nations. This drift cityward foreshadows an active demand and good prices for farm products everywhere, and an improvement in conditions for the farmers.

The losses by fire in the Jersey pine forest last spring are estimated at $200,000, and the average annual loss by forest fires in the state is put at $1,000,000. "This loss is much more than the mere value of the wood," remarks the Boston Transcript. "The soil is impoverished by these periodical burnings, which so deprive it of vegetable matter that its capacity for producing timber is much diminished.

A company has recently been organized in New York city which proposes to make its principal business the preservation of the health and comfort of citizens. It proposes to establish an institution to be known as a "Healthery," similar in its nature to institutions of that name in London. It is proposed to make this an adjunct of the Board of Health. Three chemists will be employed to make analyse of food, to conduct experiments as to the value of various food preparations and to make examinations of any and all articles of diet which may be submitted to ascertain whether they may be safely used or not. One of the provisions of the company is that it will hold each year an exposition of food products.

There is a marriage bureau in Berlin which during the last eleven years has received 19,959 applications for husbands and wives from all civilized countries, while matches have been brought about for 4399 women applicants and 5417 men. "To such an extent is the traffic carried on," asserts the Philadelphia Record, "that the matrimonial agent arranges with the keepers of American boarding-houses where the American girls live to take young officers into their homes, with the promise of a commission if a match shall be brought about. The penniless Lieutenant Herr Baron, with waxed mustache, blue eyes and red uniform, has frequently found his fate in one of these accommodating agencies."

The United States is now the greatest iron producing country of the world. We have long been second only to Great Britain, and last year we passed our rival, going to the front with an unprecedented production of 9,202,703 gross tons of pig iron, an excess of 1,200,000 over the highest figures ever reached by the furnaces of any country. Noting this fact the Philadelphia Telegraph recalls that in 1838 Nicholas Biddle and other citizens of Pennsylvania offered a bounty of $5000 for the first furnace in continuous blast for a period of three months. It will thus be seen how brief is the history of this great interest in our land. It is true that iron was made in that state many years before 1838, and we exported pig iron to England before the revolution; but it was not until 1841 that the prize for running a furnace three months in continuous blast was won in Pottsville.

The Washburn & Moen Company, at Worcester, Mass., is making a series of experiments which promises to transform the rod and wire business. Copper is now used altogether in rods and wire where great strength and resistance to tension are required. Steel lacks this tenacity. It is stated, however, that the company's experts have discovered a process by which steel can be tempered so as to possess this necessary tenacity, and that steel wire has been actually made which will stand all the strain and tension that copper wire will. It can be manufactured, it is believed, at a much less cost than the present figures for copper, and its success would cause a decided drop in that metal. Despite the secrecy of those who have had the experiments in charge gossip about them has been current for some time among the brokers, and speculation as to their influence on the market is rife. The late Mr. Moen, it is understood, was the active spirit in this matter, and the new plant which the company is starting at Chicago is supposed to be intended for the extension of the business which would result from the success of these experiments. The willingness of the company to part with its barbed wire patents to the trust is explained by this new industry.

Today.

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own who need you so;
Say to the speeding hour, dears,
"I will not let thee go
Except thou give a blessing;"
Force it to 'bide and stay,
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Oh, hasten to be kind, dears,
Before the time shall come,
When you are left behind, dears,
In an all-alone home;
Before in late contrition
Vainly you weep and pray,
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,
Move the fleet wings of pain;
The chance we have today, dears,
May never come again.
Joy is a fickle rover,
He brooketh not delay.
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.

Too late to plead or grieve, dears,
Too late to kiss or sigh,
When death has laid his seal, dears,
On the cold lip and eye,
Too late our gifts to lavish
Upon the burial clay;
Love has no sure tomorrow,
It only has today.
—[Congregationalist.

THE FIRST-BORN.

Preston found his wife in a low armless rocking-chair before the grate fire of her bed-room. Their baby boy, whose first weak rail against the miseries of existence had been heard but two months before, lay flat upon his back in her lap. He was swathed in a long woolen night-gown, which bulged restlessly under the impatience of his legs.

The mother was pinching his cheeks and smothering him with kisses. This caused him to give vent to bubbling gasps of delight and to wave his clinched fists convulsively. When she saw her husband she lifted the baby, supporting his body with one hand, and his uncertain back with the other. His big head, fallen forward, rolled from side to side, while his bright eyes stared at his father fixedly, and without the smallest gleam of intelligence. Preston smiled constrainedly, and put one forefinger under the rather damp chin.

As the child showed that he disapproved of the change of position, his mother put him in her lap again, and began the interrupted play. Preston looked down upon it with an irritated expression. When the nurse came in with a small tub partly filled with warm water, he looked about awkwardly, as though he were out of place. Then he sat down in a deep leather chair by the window. As he watched the two women and the baby, a feeling of isolation and sadness grew upon him.

When the nurse had put the bath on the rug near the fire, she pushed to the mother's side a small table spread with the articles of a baby's toilet. While the child was bathing, the mother kept up a steady flow of talk, at times addressed to the father, always intended for the son.

She took off the long woolen gown. Then she lifted the child and laid him gently in the bath. At first touch of the water he clutched wildly and twisted his face into a crimson tangle. But the warmth and the safety guaranteed by the voice and fingers of the mother reassured him. He was soon splashing and kicking as widely as the narrowness of his bath allowed.

His face reddened and puckered as he was lifted to the blanket on his mother's lap, but the softness of the fleecy towel consoled him. At last she was done, and he lay straight and glowing. His eyes closed languidly. The talk of the mother ceased. There was silence in the room, except her monotonous and soothing "Sh-h-h! sh-h-h!" as she rocked to and fro.

The husband's eyes turned away impatiently as he saw the look in her face. She was admiring, with a look of perfect love, the beauty of the smooth round form in her lap. The skin of the child was soft and delicate. Waves of color, first pure white, then rosy pink, passed across it from head to feet.

They put a few clothes upon him so quietly that he only smiled, and did not awaken. The nurse left the room, and there was no movement or sound but the occasional slow rock, with the faint "Sh-h-h!" which accompanied it. The mother looked steadfastly at her child. The husband watched her sadly.

They had married two years before. As both were strong-willed and positive, there had been much clashing in the first twelvemonth of their life together. Each was finding out the real character of the other, so different in many ways from the character each had admired before marriage. But in this undeceiving there had been no serious disillusion, and their love had grown stronger. Through this love happiness had gradually come.

Just as they were entering upon this unexpected happiness, which comes in married life if any at all, just then the baby was born. Preston had looked forward to the event with uneasiness and dissatisfaction. It had seemed to him that a third person would be an interloper. And his feeling was shared by his wife.

But with the birth of the child came the birth of the maternal instinct. Preston found himself alone in his dissatisfaction. He realized this when he saw his wife afterward. At first he was awed by the change in her face, by the mysterious being whose head nestled to her shoulder, by the wonder of birth and maternity. Then, as the meaning of it for him came to his mind, the instant thought was that she was more lost to him than if she were dead.

A few days before her eyes had in them the sparkle and the frequent flash of passionate love for him. Now those same eyes were turned to him with tenderness, but with a changed tenderness that pained him keenly.

She was still young. She was still beautiful. But in those few days the quality of the youth and the beauty had been transformed. Her face now shone with the calmness and serenity of a mother. And the sad conviction came to the husband that the change was final.

On this morning, two months afterward, as she sat in the low chair, in health and strength again, he studied the change more carefully. He had been trying to deceive himself during these two months. He felt that he could deceive himself no longer.

He cared for her as before; more, perhaps, since he grasped so clearly the change in her. But she, sitting there with her child, cared for him in a new way. The child was first, the central figure, in her life henceforth. She loved the father through the child.

In the days of their courtship he had fancied that the passing of years would not touch them. When her hair would be gray and his hair would be scant they would cling together still, excluding everything and everyone else. Now all this was thwarted, brought to naught in the very dawn of their real happiness. The girl wife was gone, with no hope of return.

This small form had pushed in between. These clinched hands, so unskilful, so helpless, had yet battered them apart. They must come, each to the other anew, and through the child.

He seemed to himself to be passed away. He felt as though he were in another world, looking across a wide gulf to the far place where the child lay in the mother's lap. And he thought, with utter lack of hope, that he was straining his arms and his heart in vain.

This instinct love which showed in her eyes as she looked at the scarcely featured face filled him with bitterness. "And as time passes," he thought, "this will not grow less, but greater. She may conceal it when she finds that it stabs me. But her real heart will be barred against me. She will care for me, but she will plan and scheme and try to control me for his sake—for their sake, if there are more."

Then he thought of his own father and mother. How intensely his mother had loved him! How often she had shielded him from his father! And he wondered how his father had felt at first. He certainly cared for me, and he and my mother lived happily, contentedly, loving their children before themselves."

And he saw that he too would no doubt grow to care for this little one in some such way as his wife now cared. "And I shall be content," he said to himself, "as my father was content, and I shall forget the happiness that might have been in the pleasure and pride that are. But I shall be a loser. For I have lost her exclusive love. I shall have only the second place in her heart, and in the heart of her child. For he will love her first. He will be first hers; mine through her only."

While the husband was searching in vain for consolation, the wife also was thinking of the change in their relations. She realized as fully as he that there had been a change, a transfer of love. And in a certain way she felt sorry for him. But she had no regret for the happiness they both thought they should regret as they talked it over beforehand.

Indeed she was wondering how she could have been so blind then. For this new love was so sweet to her, so self-absorbing and self-denying! How strange, how wonderful, how satisfying was the new love—the love for this small being which was hers through the miracle of birth, through suffering to be remembered only with gladness!

She realized the isolation of her husband, yet she could not long think of it. She was so absorbed with her son. "My son!" she thought, and she bent to kiss him softly, while the joy of maternal possession went through her like a strong wine. Her thoughts leaped along the years, picturing him as he would be when he could walk and talk, when he should be a schoolboy, a youth, a great man, of whom she was so proud, who loved her so.

The look that came into her face with these thoughts cut her husband to the quick. He arose and stood looking bitterly out of the window.

"She is no longer a wife. She is a mother!" he said.—[Harper's Weekly.

The Pitcairn Islanders.

Of course, everyone has heard of the remarkable colony on Pitcairn island, the little rock in the Pacific Ocean, less than three square miles in extent, where the mutineers of the Bounty took refuge in 1789 with the women they had stolen from the island of Tahiti. There many of their descendants live today, one of the happiest and most contented communities in the world. Pitcairn island became too small to hold this prolific people, and in 1856 the entire population was removed to Norfolk island, far west of their native home. A part of them, however, yearned for Pitcairn and returned to the little rock that gave them birth. There are, therefore, now two settlements of the descendants of the mutineers, one on Norfolk Island and one on Pitcairn.

A more wonderful story was never told than that of these sunny-hearted people who, having their origin in crime and bloodshed, have been shielded from nearly all the temptations that beset the world, and are now a prosperous Christian people, simple minded, pure and upright. No such thing as a jail has ever existed at Pitcairn island. The world seldom hears from this handful of people, living in the far southern Pacific Ocean, but it is always glad to learn tidings of their welfare, and when news does come it rarely fails to report the continued prosperity of this remarkable settlement. A while ago the Pitcairn Islanders celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the landing of their fathers on Pitcairn rock. Dearly as they love their little home, it is probable that some of them will be compelled to emigrate before many years, because its population is again becoming crowded.—[Goldthwaite's Magazine.

Cuteness of the Crow.

The crow, as we all know, is a sagacious bird; but the following account of its cuteness, told us by Annie Martin in "Home Life on an Ostrich Farm," affords a fresh instance of its powers of reason. The hen ostrich—so far from deserting her nest and leaving her eggs to hatch, as was once the common belief—on a hot morning when she leaves her eggs as usual for a quarter of an hour, first places "on the top of each a good pinch of sand. This she does in order that the germ, which, whatever side of the egg is uppermost, always rises to the highest point, may be shaded and protected." It is at this time that the white-neck crow appears on the scene. Unable to break the shell with its bill, "he carefully watches till the parent's back is turned and she is a good distance from the nest; then, flying up into the air, he drops a stone from a great height with a most accurate aim, and breaks an egg. In like manner, the same kind of crow kills for food the tortoise, numbers of broken shells, some of immense size, being found about the veldt. It is not clear but that the crow may carry the tortoise into the air and let it drop and break.' As many have noticed either our crows or fish-hawks will collect large whelks and sea-urchins at low tide and carry them up and drop them on the shore, as if to break them and get at the animal within.

Bullet Proof.

The opponents of General Balmaceda, the Chilian dictator, claim that he owes his survival to his custom of wearing a patchwork of silver coins in the lining of his blouse. Persistent luck has, however, enabled the heroes of many battles to dispense with such precaution, says Dr. Oswald in Belford's Magazine. It has been estimated that in the course of his forty-six battles and two hundred and ten skirmishes, the first Napoleon became a target for at least ten thousand bullets, not one of which could do more than kill his horse or rip his mantle. Admiral Nelson owed his fate to his habit of exposing his person to the thickest shower of every bullet-rain; but in spite of a similar recklessness of personal courage, Marshal Suwaroff escaped with a few bruises; and Frederick the Great was "knocked out of time" only once, when the fragment of a bursting shell unhorsed him in the battle of Torgan. He had the advantage of a small stature, and may more than once have owed his life to the same mistake that saved Hickory Jackson in his duel with Dickinson; but "long pole" Wellington was equally lucky, and Joachim Murat persisted in charging at the head of his cavalry, relying on the prediction of the sibyl Lenormand, who had told him that he was not destined to die on a battle-field.

Dreams vs. Nightmares.

She—Oh, by the way, Mr. Softhed, I dreamed of you last night.

He (complimented)—How good of you! (fishing for more) what could have made you dream of me?

She—Oh, it was that lobster salad, I'm sure; it never does agree with me at night.

If we all had the gift to see ourselves as others see us, very few of us would be persuaded to act as grand marshal in a holiday parade.

MERINO SHEEP.

History of Their Introduction in the United States.

American Merinos Far Ahead of the Original Stock.

American Merino sheep history is one of strange vicissitude—of wild and unreasonable inflation and still more unreasonable depression. The first importation of which there is any authentic record was that of a fine Merino sheep sent as a present to a Mr. Foster of Boston. So far from comprehending the value of the gift he had the animal slaughtered and ate the mutton. He pronounced it "delicious"; it certainly was costly, for he soon after paid a thousand dollars for another sheep of the same kind. The incidents attending the advent of the breed to these shores are typical of its career ever since. During the first decade of the present century thousands of fine Merinos were brought from Spain, and sold at prices ranging from three hundred to one thousand dollars each. Then came the non-intercourse acts, the embargo, and the war of 1812-14 between the United States and England which gave an enormous stimulus to the woolen industry. Fine wool was sold as high as three dollars per pound and the sheep brought corresponding prices. Five years after the end of the war those sheep or their immediate descendants were a drug in the market at a dollar each. With the American ports reopened to commerce, a flood of foreign textile fabrics was poured into the country overwhelming the American manufactures of woolen goods. The woolen mills were closed, the operatives thrown out of employment were driven to farm work, increasing to a still greater extent the surplus of farm products for which there was no sale. Wool, except for the limited amounts used in household industries, was without a market, and sheep had only a nominal value. Flocks which had been the wealth and pride of their owners were slaughtered off. Nor have the bitter experiences of those two decades been wholly without parallel in later times. The last forty years have witnessed fluctuations in sheep husbandry, which if not as violent were as needless and as preventable as those.

Meantime the Merino sheep, beset by wild animals, worried by dogs, and tossed in the whirlwinds of political contests, has kept on adding millions of dollars to the national wealth, furnishing employment to thousands of busy hands supplying both food and clothing. The breed has not only survived all vicissitudes without depreciation, but has improved to such an extent that the American Merino of today is as far ahead of the original stock as a Rhode Island Greening or Northern Spy is ahead of a wild crab-apple. This is wholly due to the enterprise, intelligence and "pluck" of American breeders and flockmasters. Holding on to their flocks through evil and good report—often at serious pecuniary loss—they have strictly maintained the purity of the breed, and advanced it in excellence, until the American Merino is beyond question the best fine-wooled sheep in the world. A perfect, typical sheep is level, broad-backed, with a well-developed, symmetrical body, standing on good strong legs, the whole covered with a true Merino fleece, a year's growth of which should weigh, unwashed, as high as even twenty-five pounds from ewe and forty from a ram. A well-bred American Merino is a bold, upstanding animal. He has a stately grace, inherited from a long line of ancestors which would seem to have caught something of it from the high-born Spanish dames who held exclusive possession of the breed for so many centuries. The American Merino improves every other fine-wooled sheep with which it is crossed. In Australia they are eagerly sought because they add density to the open but otherwise admirable fleeces of the countless flocks which graze there.—[American Agriculturist.

Desert Flowers.

Yes, there are desert flowers, small and sweet! On open patches nigh to the salty springs is a delicate blue flower like the poetical forget-me-not. It is fully as blue, but smaller, blossoming on a little plant covered with a white down. Its tap root is twice as long as that which appears above the surface. The flowers fade very rapidly. The sun has but to touch them with her rays and they wilt before her power. Close to this little wild forget-me-not is a little white flower growing on a stalk some six inches in height, with a tap root twice as long. It is very fragile and looks as though bred in a hothouse. As you pluck it it dies.

But the pride of the Colorado desert is the mesquite. Its beans afford the Indians food, and the wild bees make honey from its long pendent yellow blossoms. But a few weeks ago the mesquite tree was bare of leaf and its sharp thorns gave the naked boughs a most unlovely appearance. First the tender buds put out their gentle greenery and gradually hid the thorns. Then suddenly the leaves burst out, and the old tree sent out long shoots, which attain the length of a man's arm in a day or so, and are devoid of thorns.

And underneath the friendly shade of the giant tree with its far-stretching, umbrageous branches the grass grows rankly by the sheltered pool and keeps the waters cool, while errant birds wend straight their flight toward its leafy bowers, and even ungrateful man resposes in the pleasing shade and thinks that the desert is not completely forgotten by the Creator.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The First Martyr of the Revolution.

All of the school histories and popular text-books give us to understand that on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Mass., the first blood of the American war of independence was shed. Within the last few years historians, who have been giving the matter much attention, claim Westminster, Vt., as the scene of the first tragedy in that memorable conflict and one William French as the victim. Vermont at that time was a part of New York. The people of the Vermont district were badly worked up over the royalist question, and had decided not to allow the regular session of the King's court to be held in Westminster that spring. Accordingly, when the court officers were sent they were accompanied by a body of royal troops. The people were exasperated, and assembled in the Court House to resist. When the court officials and troops arrived orders were given for the people to vacate the room. This they refused to do, when the troops of George III. crossed the grounds and fired into the little band of patriots, "wounding some," the accounts say, "and instantly killing William French, who was shot clean through the head with a musket ball."

French was buried in the churchyard at Westminster, and a stone with the following inscription was erected to his memory:

"In memory of William French, Who Was Shot at Westminster, March ye 12th, 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d at the Court House at 11 o'clock at Night, in the 23 year of his Age."—[St. Louis Republic.

A Cat Adopts a Rat.

A laborer employed in one of the mills at Sutter Creek has in his home one of the the strangest families of animals in existence. The head of the family is an old cat, which is the mother of a thrifty family of five kittens; but, in spite of the cares of motherhood, she has taken it upon herself to provide for a rat that she has taken under her protection.

During a storm about two months ago a half-grown rat, lame and nearly drowned, crawled into the house, evidently in search of food and shelter, and by some chance made its way to the place where the old cat lay snugly on the heap of sacks with her family.

Strangely, the mother seemed touched with pity over the condition of the wanderer, and, instead of attacking him, she coolly made room for him and did everything to relieve his sufferings. The rat displayed every sign of gratitude, and the miner's family, when they discovered the intruder, were so struck wich surprise that they forbade any one to disturb them.

The result was that the rat chose to remain with his new-found friends, and now has become as docile as his foster mother. A warm attachment seems to have sprung up between the two, and the rat has grown fat and lazy, wandering about as it suits its fancy, and evidently pleased with its new surroundings.—[San Francisco Call.

Sand Tornadoes.

A German physician who has passed several winters in southern Italy claims to have discovered the cause of the sick headaches and respiratory troubles so often experienced during the prevalence of a protracted sirocco. Having noticed that those symptoms are observed even without a perceptible increase of temperature, he constructed an apparatus enabling him to demonstrate that the atmosphere of southerly gales is impregnated with countless particles of fine sand. On the limitless plains of the Sahara those gales often acquire the force of a hurricane, and whirl up sand-clouds to a height of several miles; from there the upper air-currents carry them across the Mediterranean, and even across the eastern Alps, since in the valley of the Danube southwest storms are often accompanied by a curious haze, hanging for days about the hill-tops like the smoke of a forest-fire.—[Belford.

She Said Yes.

Ned—Well, Miss Nevarre said yes to me at last.

Ted (surprised)—No!

Ned—Yes; she took vanilla.—[The Continent.

Ether Drinking.

A curious habit now attracting attention in Ireland is that of ether drinking. According to statistics recently commented upon by Dr. Henry Conkling in the Brooklyn Medical Journal, the habit is of late years on the increase. The ether is sold to the consumers in groceries, taverns and public houses, selling for two cents (United States money) for two drams. Its very small cost enables the dose to be frequently repeated. From two drams to half an ounce is the amount usually drunk; and this is repeated from two to six times during the day, depending on the personal habits. One or two cases of confirmed drinkers are mentioned where one pint of ether was generally used, when on a debauch, in divided doses.

The amount that produces intoxication depends on the individual. The ether is drunk in a single swallow, sometimes diluted, and again taken pure. The intoxicating effects are quickly produced, and quickly pass away. It is possible, therefore, for an habitue to become intoxicated many times in a short period.

A small dose causes a feeling of exhilaration, the drinker laughing, dancing and being quite wild in his movements. If the small dose be not exceeded, there is no period of marked depression following the stimulation, but in larger quantities a state of stupor is frequently present and as the effect passes away a feeling of weakness is left. Mania is a marked feature very commonly presented, the drinkers often becoming very violent.

In ether drinkers who have continuously consumed large quantities, a train of nervous and circulatory disturbances is generally present. Emaciation has been observed in certain cases, and occasionally the skin is of a cyanotic hue. The more moderate drinkers generally suffer from various forms of stomach troubles. In all cases there has been observed a marked change in the way of deterioration in the moral character. It is interesting to observe how common the use of ether as an intoxicant must be in the districts investigated, when the public conveyances are frequently impregnated with its odor.

A Common Musical Pitch.

"The greatest possible difficulty in fixing on a common musical pitch for the whole civilized world," said Mr. William Steinway, "a task that a committee representing American musicians and manufacturers has undertaken, is to induce musicians to get new instruments for a new pitch. Probably all the wood instruments in an orchestra would by changed for new ones. Musicians who play these instruments complain that to buy new ones would be a hardship and it is the truth. Meanwhile, however, inquiries are going on by means of correspondence, and it is astonishing how many different shades of pitch there are even in the most refined musical centres. In Hamburg, for instance, there is half a tone difference between the Hamburg city orchestra and the Hamburg theatre orchestra. It's just the same in Berlin, and there is even greater variations in American orchestras. It will require several months to decide on a fixed number of vibrations for high C."—[New York Sun.

Growth of the Kindergarten System.

"The growth of the kindergarten system of starting off young children in the race for knowledge is not astonishing," said a lady who has devoted considerable attention to the subject. "It is the school of practical common sense and is very popular with both parents and children. I have little four-year-old tots in my school who not only know their letters and are otherwise mentally smart, but who can do almost anything with their hands and feet. We pay more attention to the physical training of these little ones now than we ever did before. You should see some of my four-year-olds putting up their wee little dumb bells, turning out their toes and going through their regular calisthenics. And they love it so, and think everything such great fun. We don't push them into books. They have nothing to do with books. Letters and numericals are merely incidental."—[New York Herald.

The Kakapo.

The kakapo, or owl-parrot of western New Zealand, is almost as great an anomaly as the ornithorhynchus. It has the plumage of a parrot and the head of a hawk; has wings furnished with all the feathers found in the pinions of a falcon, but is unable to fly over a four-foot wall. It is semi-nocturnal in its habits, and at sight of a dog will rush away like a frightened chicken, but never even attemps to take wing. Its strange disability has been ascribed to the circumstance that New Zealand is free from large carnivorous animals, and that a bird finding abundance of food in the underbrush, can dispense with the accomplishment of flight.—[Belford.

Chinese go to Breton and buy the peasant girls' hair.

Two Heroes.

"To make my fortune I have a plan—
I'll conquer the world," said the timorous man.

He started forth, but a lion ran
Into his path; said the timorous man:

"The lion will kill me; if I can,
I'll turn back now, I'm a timorous man."

And having tried it once in vain,
He never tackled the world again.

Then came that way the valorous man
Who there his battle of life began.

He saw the lion; it roared and ran,
Intent to devour the valorous man,

Who drew his sword and said: "I can
Kill the lion!" The valorous man

The flag of victory then unfurled,
And marched on, conqueror of the world!
—[Mrs. M. L. Hayne in Detroit Free Press.

HUMOROUS.

There is a great future for the nutmeg.

Never loan you watch to a musician, he has too strong a predilection for keeping time.

Every silver lining has its cloud. You can't earn a half-dollar without working for it.

It is hard for the young man who is just learning to ride the bicycle to lead an upright life.

No man knows how desperate a women can look until he has seen her undertake to ride a bicycle.

Next to rolling off a log, the easiest thing is to tell other people how they ought to bring up their children.

Tennyson is said to make $30,000 out of his poetry. He makes dollars out of it when others can't make sense.

It is a mournful commentary on human vanity to see the mourners looking back, on turning the corners to see if the procession is worthy of the corpse.

Lady (who is about to move, to neighbor's little boy)—And what will you do when I go away, Sammy, and leave no one in the house? Sammy—Break all the windows.

"There's a good deal of sarcasm in that," remarked a man suffering from ague, as the druggist handed him a bottle of medicine labeled, "Shake before taking."

Gargoyle—I should think that women could find more congenial employment in banks than anywhere else. Mrs. Gargoyle—Why? Gargoyle—Because money talks.

"See that fellow over there? He doesn't know where he'll get his next meal." "You surprise me. He looks well-to-do." "He is; but he doesn't know whether he'll dine home or at the club."

Ancient Beau: Emma, I think you are charming. Could I persuade you to accept my hand and heart? "Have you said this to my mother?" "Why, yes, twenty years ago, but I don't see how you knew it."

"You have a very fine collection of coins, Bronson." "Yes." "Did you ever see an American dollar with two eagles on it and two dates?" "No. Nor you either." "Yes, I have. It was made up of two halves."

Jones was catechising his newly married friend. "Did you kneel down when you proposed?" he asked. "No," replied the friend. "Did you promise to give her all your money every week and to be home every night at dinner?" "No," answered the friend, "I married a widow."

His moral standard is so high,
So high his worthiness must be,
That in the men who pass him by
No jot of virtue can he see.

Our Sequoia Forests.

Counting as forests all areas of a thousand acres and upward, Mr. Frank S. Walker computes that there are now 37,200 acres of Sequoia forest in the United States, divided as follows: King's River forest, 7500 acres; Kaweah River, 13,000; Tule River, 14,000; Kern River, 1700 acres. They are all south of King's River, and nearly all of they in Tulare County, Cal., and extend over a belt of country beginning at Converse Basin on the north, and ending with the Indian Reservation forest. The groves and forests within this region are more than twenty in number, with an average distance between them of perhaps three or four miles. The southern limit of the Sequoia is the Deer Creek Grove, which contains less than 150 Sequoia, scattered over an area of perhaps 300 acres. Too many of these noble woods have already passed into the hands of speculators, and are doomed shortly to disappear.—[Popular Science Monthly.

The Sargent Locomotive.

The run from Baltimore to Philadelphia of the absurdly named Royal Blue Line express is made behind what is said to be the largest engine in this country. It weighs 187,000 pounds, and runs on four driving wheels, 6 feet 6 inches in diameter. Black, without a particle of bright color about it, the engine is a grand bit of mechanism, and one easily can imagine the engineer having a feeling of affection for the huge machine that is so responsive to his touch.—[New York Sun.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

PLEASANT HOME SURROUNDINGS.

As the CAROLINIAN has more than once observed, it is a good "sign of the times" that the ordinary newspapers and magazines of the day pay considerable attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. It is a coming back to first principles, and an indication that something must be done to make the farmer content with his calling and the country home the pleasantest place to live in.

Every farmer should by all means strive to have a comfortable home surrounded with well-kept lawn, shrubs and flowers, and a kitchen garden with abundance of vegetables and small fruits—all of which are essential for economical and comfortable living. Such surroundings tone up the man, stimulates his ambition, makes him enjoy and appreciate his home, inspires him with zest in his business, and helps secure success.

If the country homes were made pleasing, comfortable and attractive there is no reason to suppose that the great majority of youths would so early sigh for city excitement. And, with these attractions, there would be a constant longing by those who strayed away to get back to the good old country home.

Nearly every town in North Carolica is reporting "a good, substantial growth in population, improvements and business." The State is making a greater proportionate gain in population than at any time during the past twenty-five years. Those who strayed off to hunt the fabled "fountains of health" and "pots of gold" have discovered that there is only one North Carolina; and nearly all of those who could humble their pride and borrow sufficient money of friends, have returned to the old home where there is "always plenty and to spare."

The Republicans do not argue that merely putting a duty on an article decreases their price, but they do contend and prove that when a duty is put upon an article which we can make in this country, factories for its manufacture are established, our well-known inventive genuis improves the machinery employed, and improved processes cheapen the cost of production, and competition puts down the price.

In another column we publish a "call" for a meeting at Asheville on the 22nd inst, to form a Protective Tariff League, More and more are the business men of the South recognizing and acknowledging that Protection is indispensable to Southern growth and prosperity, and the time has come when the friends of Protection in this State should unite and organize.

Ask any dealer in woolen goods whether the McKinley bill has raised the price of the most commonly used kinds of clothing, and if he is honest he will tell you that in nearly every line he is selling more cheaply than nine months ago.

The President of the Alliance in Georgia says: "We have to use some hypocracy in politics.' That is, he favors a third party in the North but quietly supports the Democratic party in Georgia.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Cleveland has ceased writing letters. It is an interesting question whether his friends have persuaded him, or whether invitations have stopped.

Major McKinley promises to make a hot, hard campaign in Ohio, and to open it early, He means to go right into the country school houses to debate the tariff with its opponents.

Good crops, steadily employed labor, fair prices for surplus products and a complete Republican National victory are promises of the jubilee year.

It is a notable fact that Democrats think only of cheap goods for consumers, and never of good wages for producers.

Edward Atkinson has invented an oven for cheap cooking, Now, will he kindly invent food to put in the oven for cheap living?

An average crop of hay in the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 tons, and the value at $387,000,000.

The Alliances in Kansas are repudiating the third party movement and returning to their former affiliations.

Ex-Governor Davis S. Reid died at his home at Reidsville, N. C., on the 19th ult, aged 78 years.

The export of wheat from India has enormously increased, largely [illegible] scarcity in France.

The Republicans now have control of Wilmington, Del.

THE SIMPLE ISSUE.

The issue now before the country is plain and simple. Boiled down, it is and will be Protection *versus* the World abroad—legislation in the interest of *our own people*, and let other people take care of themselves.

The question in American politics is ever to be the great one of *work and wages* for our own people. The reason for this is plain. The standard of living in the United States, for wage workers, is far in advance of any other country. All other countries will want to share our markets for their own benefit. We cannot afford Free Trade with people of a lower standard of living, and Protection alone will secure our wage workers in their advanced position.

Work and wages is the essence of American advancement. We cannot give these away to foreigners and have enough left, any more than the boy could eat his cake and have it too. So, therefore, Protection is a vital principle in our politics, and ever must remain as we find it now.

Baylus Cade, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, has retired from that paper, giving the following reason for doing so:

"After a careful and patient study of the Sub-Treasury bill, I am convinced that its enactment into law would be disastrous to the country, and especially so to the agricultural interests of the country. Holding this view, I cannot write one word in favor of that bill. The dominant sentiment in the Alliance upon this measure is in irreconcilable conflict with my views; and the only manly and honorable course left open for me is to retire, and let another editor take charge of the paper whose views are in harmony with those of the friends of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that no man shall be compelled to fence his land to keep out his neighbor's stock, and that the owners of the cattle are liable for all damages, fence or no fence. We call attention to this decision as the fence laws of this State are similar to those of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Foster to the democratic press: Go ahead boys, this deficit lie seems to afford you lots of amusement these dull days, and it hasn't the slightest effect upon the United States Treasury, which is paying and will continue to pay all demands at a hundred cents on the dollar.

Those democrats who are so anxious to dig a grave for Senator Sherman would better wait until the corpse is ready. There is an old but good maxim "Catch your hare before cooking it," which we commend to them.

"American tin on American public buildings," This is likely to be the text of a Treasury order at an early day.

The best Farmers' Alliance is with the Republicans.

After July 4th there will be forty-four stars on the American flag.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1891.

The President to day presided over a very important meeting of the Cabinet which was specially called to consider financial matters. At this writing nothing official has been given out as to conclusions arrived at by the President; but it is no violation of confidence to say that there is not the slightest cause for alarm over the financial status of the government for the coming fiscal year; there will be no default or deficit. It is believed that it has been determined to continue the 4½ per cent bonds, which mature in September at 2 per cent, and also that the form of Treasury statement to be used after July 1st, shall be simplified so as to give under the head of "available cash" all moneys that are actually available. The present misleading form is a relic from the Cleveland administration, which would probably long ago have been changed had not the sudden and unexpected death of Secretary Windom occurred. Secretary Foster has been in favor of changing it ever since he entered the cabinet, but there has been so many other important things to look after that it was not until now that time could be found to consider the matter with the deliberation its importance demanded.

Secretary Foster brought glorious news from Ohio. He believes that the enthusiasm over McKinley's nomination will result in electing him by the largest majority that Ohio has given for years. He believes also that the legislature will be republican.

General Nettleton, who was acting Secretary of the Treasury during Secretary Foster's absence in Ohio, has directed that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors be given a credit of five points in all examinations for promotion in the Treasury department under Civil Service rules.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued an order directing that all promotions in the Post-office department shall be made on competitive examinations, which shall be open to all clerks in the next lowest grades who may care to enter. Several of the departments make promotions on competitive examinations, but the clerks in the next grade who may take these examinations are designated, instead of giving them all a chance as Mr. Wanamaker's rule does. This is practical Civil Service reform, and will doubtless result in increasing the efficiency of the department in all grades, as a man naturally works with more spirit when he knows he has a chance for promotion.

The democrat who made the discovery that there was $87,000 000 less in the U. S. Treasury now than there was on the 1st of July, 1890, thought that he had found a verita ble mare's nest. He was right about there being that much less money on hand, but in order to have made his statement complete he should have included the fact that since July 1 1890, there has been paid out by the Treasury for the purchase of bonds $113,810,243, just $26,810,843 more than the reduction in cash spoken of. Thus another democratic campaign yarn is disposed of. And so it will be to the end of the chapter. The thoughtful people of this country will not be stampeded by democratic misstatements or partial statements of facts. There is no mystery in the republican administration of the country's financies; the facts and the figures are always accessible.

Good Money and Cheap Money.

Senator Sherman in his speech before the Ohio State Convention said that the people "want good money and plenty of it." That is exactly the position of the Republican party on the currency question. It demands that the country shall have the best money the world affords, and as large a quantity as is necessary to do its business readily and without inconvenience. The party asks for nothing more; it will take nothing less.

In constrast to this position of the Republican party is the attitude of the Democratic party. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, defined the latter as accurately as any one has yet done. He declared that the people wanted "cheap money and plenty of it." This has always been the attitude of the Democracy on the currency question. It has invariably been in favor of the cheapest money that could be manufactured. In the glorious days of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan the country rejoiced in a wildcat currency that compelled a man to carry a bank detector around with him to save himself from the "red dog" and "bull pup" money in circulation.

As soon as the war was over and the Democratic party had recovered its breath it began to shout again for cheap money. The national banking law had put State and local banks out of existence and made greenbacks the cheapest money that could be had. A demand by the Democrats for greenback inflation was made at once, and was kept up with more or less vociferation until the specie resumption act brought Government paper to a par with gold. This discrepited greenbacks in Democratic estimation and compelled a search for some other source of a cheap currency. Silver was then less valuable than greenbacks and was the only available "cheap money" at hand. This was enough to commend it to Democratic favor and create a demand from that party for free silver. That is the position the Democratic party has reached to-day on the currency question. But it is only a temporary halting place, for if silver should become equal to gold to-morrow the Democrats would probably cease to champion it and begin to shout for free copper coinage.

From the day when, as an unorganized mob, it assailed and maligned Alexander Hamilton for placing the credit of the country on a sound basis the Democratic party has demanded "cheap money", and the cheaper the better. It drove two national banks out of existence because the currency they gave the country was too safe and stable, and it would like to deal the present national banking system its deathblow. It will fail, however, because the conservative business interests of the country will stand with the Republican party and demand, as Senator Sherman says, "good money and plenty of it."

For horse-colic Simmons Liver Regulator is known to be the best remedy.

A CALL.

North Carolina Protective Tariff League.

On May 7th, 1891, there was held in the city of Ashville a meeting of many of the prominent Republicans of North Carolina, who directed the undersigned officers of said meeting to issue a call of the citizens of the State, asking them to meet in Asheville on the 22nd of July, 1891, for the purpose of organizing a Protective Tariff League for the State of North Carolina.

This is, therefore, to notify all citizens of the State who are interested in the American system of Protection and in the upbuilding of our State and the development of her natural resources, to at once take steps for the purpose of having each and every county in the State represented in a mass meeting, which is hereby called to meet in the city of Asheville on Wednesday July 22nd, 1891, for the purpose of organizing a Protective League for the State of North Carolina.

All persons who believe in the doctrine of Protective Tariff are hereby, irrespective of former party affiliations, respectfully requested to attend and participate in the organization of said meeting.

Most respectfully submitted,

J. C. PRITCHARD, Chairman.

J. M. MOODY, Secretary.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflamation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store

The Tool of the Welsh Tin Platers.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It is an open assumption that the Democratic and free trade party in the United States is an ally upon which a British monopoly depends to prevent the building up of an industry which will support at least 50,000 families.

Will Vote for Honest Men and Money.

From the Cleveland News and Herald.

With good candidates and good crops the Republican farmers of Ohio will be very slow to go astray this year after the false gods of the government pawnshop inflationists.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be over-estimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is a miraculous blood purifier, performing more cures in six months than all the sarsaparillas and so-called blood purifiers put together.

Rheumatism is cured by P. P. P. Pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips and wrists are all attacked and conquered by P. P. P. This great medicine, by its blood-cleansing properties, builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Rheumatism—James Paxton, of Savannah, Ga., says he had rheumatism so bad that he could not move from the bed or dress without help, and that he tried many remedies, but recieved no relief until he began to use P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium), and two bottles restored him to health.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

North Carolina is in It.

Raleigh News & Observer.

North Carolina has for many years had the longest railroad in the world, the Wilmington & Weldon, She had the longest plank road in the world, the Fayetteville & Mt Airy; and now she is to have the longest electric railway in the world, from Asheville to Rutherford, a distance of 41 miles.

She also has the longest seines in the world We think it likely she formerly had the largest saw mill in the world, and we hazard but little in saying that Cranberry is the finest bed of iron ore in the world, when we consider both quantity and quality.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator. One dose is worth 100 dollars,

If you want to enjoy your meals strengthen your digestion with Simmons Liver Regulator.

PPP CURES SCROFULA
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- **Evangelical Lutheran Church**, Prof. E J Wolff of the Gettysburg Seminary.
- **Congretional Church**, Rev J N Whiton, of Trinity Church, New York City.
- **Baptist Church**, Robert S McArthur, D D, Pastor Calvary Paptist Church, New York City.
- **The Jewish Synagog in America**, Abram S Isaacs, editor *Jewish Messenger* and Prof of Hebrew in University of New York.

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Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 6th day of July, 1891, at 12 o'clock M, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest which R. D. Williams has in the following described real and personal property, to-wit. Lying and being in Pasquotank county and town of Elizabeth City, N. C., on the northeast corner of Main and Water streets, commencing at the northeast corner of said Main and Water streets, running eastwardly along Main street to J. B. Flora's lot; thence northwardly to Isaac Leigh's lot; thence westwardly along said Leigh's line to Water street, thence southwardly along said street to the place of beginning, being the place where Mrs. A. S. Neal is now carrying on a millinery business. Said sale to satisfy three executions in my hands for collection against said R. D. Williams in favor of P, T. George & Co, said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law.

May 25, '91.

T, P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of William L. Davis deceased, of Salem township, Pasquotank county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

PENNIE DAVIS, Adm'r.

This 27 of May, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Robin son White deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.

Elizabeth City, N, C., May 13, 1891.

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—WITH—
Willis H. Rogers,
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Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Terrapin.
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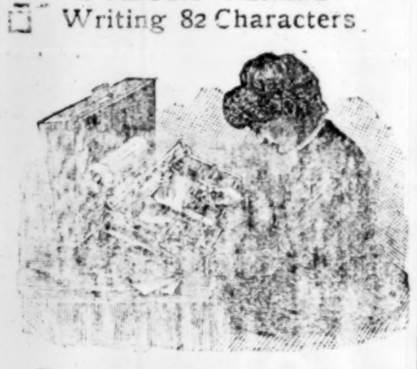

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Sept. 16

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North Carolina Shad and Blue-Fish a Specialty.
Reference: Guirkin & Co

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Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1867 Refunded.
James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N. C., will collect this tax for
FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Send your Receipts to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he gives the best citizens of Chapel Hill.

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Consignments Solicited. Good Prices Prompt Returns.

If you want to obtain the Highest Market price for your
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Wholesale Commission Dealers in
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Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Consignments of North Carolina Hering solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery rade of the West an South we are able o handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known verywhere as the largest distributors in his market.

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FOR YARD, GARDEN OR FARM.
Write for circulars
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Well do it at once. It imparts a delicious FLAVOR to Poultry, Game and Meats. Once tested, never forgotten.
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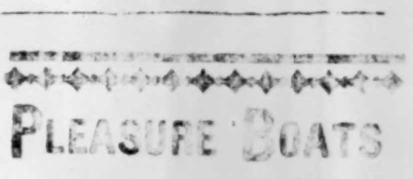

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$30 A BOAT FOR —TO— $300
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DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE until you see my catalogue for 1891; send 5 cent stamp for it.
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Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine!
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Shuttle Wheel-Shaped.
Runs One-Half Easier.
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HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $28.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE.
All Attachments, 5 years guarantee.
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[illegible] Portland, Maine

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THREE QUARTER OPEN BUGGY Hung on Thomas Coil Springs, the best coil Spring in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs.
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We will quote special low prices on this job on application.
RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE BUILDERS, CINCINNATI, O.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. H. Weatherly, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1295—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary; C. E. Kramer, Treas r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, B. P. Creecy jr, and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a specialty. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
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At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

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Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
C. W. [illegible] & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, $2 and $2.50 Per Day.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat. The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

☞ Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamer.
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

New Furniture, New Servants and every thing First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

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RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

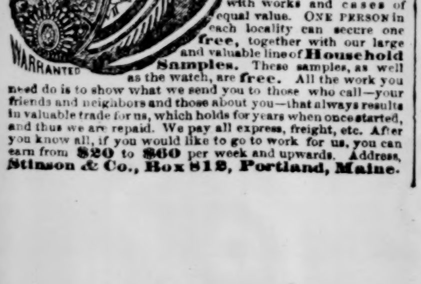
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

——Mr. Lund, a competent artist from Denmark, will have charge of my Gallery during my absence. Call and see the large Portrait given away.
J. F. ENGEL.



FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, July 1, 1891.

☞ What splendid weather the farmers have for work.

☞ The steamer "Lizzie Burrus" begins her regular trips to Nag's Head to-day.

☞ Thomas E. Winslow of Belvidere, Perquimans county, died in the Asylum at Raleigh, on the 24th ult, from softening of the brain. For many years he was County Surveyor and was a man highly esteemed.

☞ A few Sundays ago the steeple of the Methodist Church at Columbia was struck by lightning during the service, rending it from top to bottom. It caused great alarm and a rushing out of doors and windows. Fortunately no one was more than shocked and scared.

☞ Col. Harvey Terry has sold 600 acres of his large tract of land in this county to Stephen Ballard Esq, of the "Stephen Ballard Rubber Company" of New York. The latter gave us a call on Friday. By the way he is the founder of "Ballard Hall" connected with Livingstone College at Salisbury, this State.

☞ There is no town in the State whose growth is more steady and sure than our own. Its location is favorable, backed by a fine agricultural country, and situated on a navigable river, it is the natural business center of the eastern counties of the State. While there has been no spasmodic "boom," the improvements and progress have been sure. The outlook is still most favorable.

☞ Feeling that a few weeks vacation would do us good, we have spent them in visiting our old homes in Pennsylvania, first at Millville, where we first "stuck out our shingle" as a young country doctor and spent ten years of successful professional life, and at Bloomsburg where we founded the *Republican*—still a leading and influential journal—and edited and published it up to within a short time of our removal here to find a more "genial climate." Both visits were delightfully pleasant, really the most enjoyable we ever made; and it touched our heart to find how generally and kindly we were remembered. What friends we had at both places, and to know that those yet living cherished the feeling still was a satisfaction beyond words to express. Of course we found great changes. The "old folks" nearly all gone, and their places in society and in business occupied by their children. Millville, from a small village, has put on the habiliments of a live and prosperous town and has become a wonderfully active business center. The Seminary, which we will ever feel proud in having helped to build and organize, and at which our Prof. Sheep got his educational start, has grown to take high rank among educational institutions, and no where can be found society more genial or a community more intelligent. Could we transport our North Carolina winters there we know of no spot on this green earth where we could more pleasantly "end our days." As for Bloomsburg, the changes and improvements impressed us as almost marvelous. It has become one of the prettiest inland cities of the State, and with its numerous factories, industrial plants, graded and Normal schools, and all the modern improvements in water works, heating and lighting it is taking the lead. "Abreast with the age" is the motto and there is no lagging. Having once been our home, it was gratifying to find that the old town had neither retrograded nor stood still.

——Our readers will pardon a few personal acknowledgements. While everybody seemed to vie with each other in cordiality and hospitality, to several we feel indebted for special courtesies—at Millville to G. A. Potter esq, of the *Table*, and to J. L. John who, with the spryest team we have followed in many a day, carried us to the homes in the country where dwelt so many of our old acquaintences and friends; and at Bloomsburg to Mr. E. B. Brower who so kindly did the same, "taking in" the town's improvements and works, including the Fair Grounds in which we felt a special interest having been one of the founders and pioneer managers of the Association whose annual exhibitions now draw tens of thousands of visitors, and the State Normal School, which we also aided to establish, holding until very recently a number of shares of stock, which institution, by the way, has won a reputation extending far beyond the confines of the State. There, too, was found our old comrade and companion Sir Knight C F. Knapp still "on deck" with a heart as big as he carried in the days of "auld lang syne;" and we met our patriot soldier friend Richard Stiles who had kept us in "memory green." As we mingled with these and many others, how the scenes of the eventful years we spent together, some of them the most exciting in the local as well as the Nation's history, were recalled. We feel that our vacation trip *did* "do us good."

☞ Corn at Norfolk 73 cents; at Elizabeth City 65.

——We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞ Work well planned aids very much in its execution.

☞ The way to avoid competition is to produce an article above it in quality.

——How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

☞ To brighten carpets, wipe them with warm water in which has been poured a few drops of ammonia.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2 50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ The subscription to the CAROLINIAN, remember, is $1.50 a year. Considering the character and amount of matter furnished, it is fully worth the price.

——When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta.

☞ A bell buoy has been substituted for the P. S. can buoy formerly on the lower end of the dredged channel at the North River entrance to the Albemarle Sound.

☞ It is now said that feather beds should never be sunned. Air them thororoughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives he feathers a rancid mell.

——California canned goods in large variety at Robinson & Co.

☞ To an inquirer the CAROLINIAN would say that it is not the number of dollars that a man possesses, but their power in exchange for other commodities that constitute their value to him. In the Argentine Republic they have "cheap money" and *plenty of it*, but it won't buy anything.

——It makes the boys smile when they look over Fowler & Co's stock of Fancy shirts.

☞ The editor gratefully acknowledges the cordial greetings of "welcome back" from all, without distinction of party and, too, the kindly notices of the press.

Dr. P. John the popular editor of the CAROLINIAN, who has been absent on a visit to friends and relatives in Pennsylvania, has returned.—*Virginian Local.*

Dr. P. John, editor of the CAROLINIAN, who for the past two weeks has been visiting his old home in Pennsylvania, has returned to his post of duty, feeling greatly benefited by his short vacation.—*Landmark.*

——If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Surahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

☞ The editor has, during his recent Northern trip, had an opportunity to take a "bird's eye" view of a good deal of country and in all candor he is constrained to state that nowhere, considering climate and possibilities, did he see any section where a young man with means and enterprise could really do better than in this our own Albemarle region. Here there is a wider field and less competition, The invitation to our Northern friends is, Come and see.

——The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaviest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

☞ What reason is there for selling the County Alms House? Who are asking that the location be changed? To the latter question the answer is, not a single citizen in whose breast is a heart throbbing with humanity, and to the other there is none that has a feather's weight in the minds of those who "forget not the poor." It is creditable to our people to know that there is a general feeling not only of opposition to but of indignation at the proposed change, and especially the reasons assigned for it, which are selfish, mercenary and inhuman.

——A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has this to say to "A Farmer:" All the money the farmer can hope to secure must come from the sale of surplus crops. No matter where the market for these is found, he either must take what he sells to that market, or pay some one else for do so. The nearer to his farm such market can be found, the less the expense in reaching it. Hence the one item of transportation really settles the question of economy in favor of the home market.

——All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flannels in all desirable shades.

☞ G. S. Palmer, 166 Reade street, New York, writes: Receipts of potatoes for the week ending June 27th have been the heaviest of the season, aggregating about 75,000 barrels. Market is healthy, and prices rule strong; the demand has been large, and they have moved out promptly on arrival, and market is well cleaned up to-night; prospect good for an advance in the early part of the week. Prime Southern Rose selling at $3 to $3.25; reds $2.50 to $2.75; Long Island, $3.25; onions $3.50 to $4.25 per barrel; cabbage 50c to $1 per barrel; N. C. cucumber 50c to $1; string beans, wax, 75c to $1; green, 50c to $1.

☞ The corn is growing fast, and the cotton has gained very much.

☞ Governor Holt has pardoned Boston Sharp who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary from Perquimans. Reason, insanity.

☞ The "glorious Fourth" will be observed here by races and other amusements at the Park. Preparations are being made for a grand good time.

☞ Capt. G. J. Fisher, Master of the schooner W. H. Hopkins wrecked on the 21st of June near Big Kinnekeet, as reported in last week's CAROLINIAN, called on Monday. The vessel hailed from Somers Point, N. J., was 307 tons burden and was loaded with jetty stone. Captain Fisher spoke in the highest terms of the prompt and efficient assistance rendered by A. T. Gray, in charge of the Life-Saving Station.

☞ A patron who disagrees politically with the CAROLINIAN, on renewing his subscription, is frank enough to write:

> You are making an interesting paper and a good one for the people, You do not advocate my political principles, but there is no paper that I read with equal interest with yours. There is scarcely a week but that I become more than half mad over some of your criticisms, but, notwithstanding this objectionable feature, I always pick up the CAROLINIAN with pleasure and lay it down with regret, it is always newsy, has a heart in it, and, aside from politics, gives strong encouragement to every good work and purpose, and especially to the developing and advancing of the industrial interests of our section.

LOCAL MENTION

The editor is at "the helm" again, having returned on Thursday.—The general health in town and country continues good.—Snap beans are plentiful and blackberries are among the luxuries.—Mr. Wel Waters, "ciler" on the steamer "Washington" plying between Norfolk and Washington City, came home on Thursday to recuperate for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kempler, of Alexandria, Va, are visiting their sister Mrs. L. L. Williams at the Episcopal Rectory.—Pleasant sails "down the Pasquotank" have been the order several evenings the past week.—The mercury in the thermometer is looking around these days to see if there is any room at the top.

The prespiration from cheek and brow
In rivers is passing down,
And some sigh to be "everybody" now
That is said to be "out of town."

—The "rambler" overheard the following the other night. "Well, was it yes or no with her?" "It was both." "Both! How's that?" "Well I asked her if she was going to give me my answer and she said yes; then I asked her what was the answer and she said no."—How the "organ" does go for the City Council! Well, it isn't our fight, nor will the "funeral" be ours either.—In response to the inquiry we sometimes hear "Where shall we go evenings?" we might ask have you ever tried going home?—Our imp says that he always likes to hear a pretty girl talk, even if she doesn't say anything.—The reason assigued by the Town Commissioners for not giving the Ordinance printing to the "organ" is that they saved $6. If economy was the motive why wasn't the CAROLINIAN offered a bid? They would have saved still more.—Thompson has just burned a new kiln of brick and is about ready to start another. —The beautiful new mansion of Mr. R. O. Preyer, on Riverside, is rapidly nearing completion. The architect and builder is Elisha Overton. He is a first-class workman.—Mr. Wm. H. Powells, of Baltimore, called and paid his respects the other day.—The foundation is being laid for the new Bank building.—Mr. D. S. Kramer has begun work on the new dwelling house he is about to build on his lot on Main street. It well, we venture to say, be the handsomest in the city.—Our versifier writes:

The flies, from the skies,
When the morning is new,
Come down on the town
And bite me and you.

They do, they do.—The CAROLINIAN holds that the woman who can get up a good square meal is worthy the good square man who can get it down.—Judge Albertson and family are sojourning at Nag's Head.—The Premium List of the Elisabeth City Fair is in the hands of the printer.—The work on the Fire Company building is going on.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Price will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage on the 22nd inst.—Contractor D. S. Kramer has the new house of G. B. Thompson on Burgess street nearly finished.—To one who will understand it: "He laughs best who laughs last."—The Odd Fellows here, with their families and a few invited guests, had a steamboat excursion to the Light House and return on Friday night. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.—Prof. S. L. Sheep and the Teachers who accompanied him to the Assembly at Morehead returned on Saturday.—New buildings are still going up. How the town continues to grow.—Dr. C. B. Lincoln, of Avon, called on Monday. He brought an encouraging report. —Miss Rosa Tischler, of Portsmouth Va, is visiting Miss Jennie Salomonsky.—John W. Sykes, of the firm of Mann & Sykes, was badly burned on the face and hands Monday morning about 8 o'clock. In cleaning up the store in which powder had been spilled he let a spark from his cigar fall. He is now resting easy.—Mr. Henry Jacobosky, of New York, was visiting here the past week.—Mrs. Elonia Glover, of Norfolk, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gard, on Pearl street.—The Pasquotank Rifles are ordered out for dress parade this afternoon at 6 p, m.—The regular Missionary meeting will be held in the annex of the Methodist Church to night.—The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. are now open at night. Mr. T. D. Johnson, who is in charge, will make it pleasant for all who will stop.—The Albemarle House passes under the new management to-day.—The rumor that the Pasquotank Rifles are about to disband is without foundation.—The editor has corn in one of his lots 8 feet high.—If you want to see and enjoy sport, go to the Park on Saturday.—Messrs Allen Kramer and R. O Preyer took their S. S. classes on a trip down the river yesterday afternoon, and at night the Baptist had an excursion. The "Lizzie Burrus" carried down both crowds.—Col. Guirkin's banana tree is about ready to bear fruit. It is attracting considerable attention.—"Blow and Blow," a popular drama, will be performed at the Opera House next Tuesday night.

Kidney affections of years standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. W. Poynts.

The work of transcribing the direct tax record is about completed. It is understood that payment will soon begin.

A stitch in time. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

Tyrrell county has appropriated $100 for the Southern Inter-State Exposition.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction, We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. Wadsworth, druggist,

In the State Library there are now 40 000 volumes.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chillbains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., I shall offer for sale on Monday, July 13th, 1891, at 9 a m, the Court House door in said county, to the highest bidder for cash, 50 acres of land belonging to the estate of Robinson White, dec'd, situated within the Great Park Estate and being an undivided third in a track of 150 acres,

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.
June 10, '91.

Nag's Head Hotel.

This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests on the

20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1891,

and will continue open during the season, under the management of the undersigned. The hotel and surrounding have been recently greatly improved. Arrangements have been made for bountiful supplies of filtered and juniper water for drinking. A tramway is being erected from Sound to Ocean, and there will be bathing accommodations in both Sound and Sea. A comfortable Steamer will make

Daily Trips

from and after July 1st to and from Elizabeth City, connecting twice daily with regular trains going North and South.

TERMS OF BOARD:
$2 per day; $10 per week; $35 to $50 per month, according to the number of persons occupying a room.
For special terms apply to
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at [illegible] A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven: connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; flater-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 12 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigale the Canal at their own risk.

20 Years Established.
G. S. PALMER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS AND PRODUCE:
POTATOES, MELONS, & VEGETABLES.
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into parttnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

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Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
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——With prices to please both at——
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And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.
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with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.

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AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest News by Telegraph and Cable.

Great Damage Done by Storms in Northern Iowa.

A dispatch from Lemars, Iowa, says: One of the most fearful rainstorms in the history of Northwestern Iowa visited this region. Next morning Floyd River was a mile wide. There was a great loss to stock in the country. Bridges are out on the railroads. All trains were abandoned. At Sutherland fifteen houses are swept away. A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says: The terrible rains have almost devastated this portion of Iowa. No roads are running trains from this city east. The towns of Merrill, Hinton and James are completely submerged. At Merrill the Floyd River rose over fifteen feet in three hours, and at eight o'clock the flood swept through the Floyd River valley, devastating hundreds of acres of crops. The manufacturing towns of Leeds, Lynn and Lewiston are in its course, and were submerged. Great damage along the lines of the railroads is reported.

Four persons were drowned at Cherokee, Iowa, and four at Correctionville. Much damage to town property is reported. Sutherland, O'Brien County, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is reported to have been wiped out. Twelve inches of water are reported to have fallen in the Cherokee Valley.

Seventy-five houses have been carried out of sight in a Niagara-like torrent. The flood carried off apparently without an effort the big truss bridge on which the Illinois Central Railroad crossed the river.

Harvard and Yale Graduates.

Commencement exercises were held at Yale and Harvard colleges.

At Harvard the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, with their staff, were escorted from Boston to Massachusetts Hall by the National Lanciers. They reached the hall at 10 o'clock, and were received by President Eliot, Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, was among the invited guests.

A procession of the Seniors to Sanders' Theater, headed by a brass band, was one of the features of the day's ceremonies. After the seniors came President Eliot, the Overseers, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and staff and the invited guests. Within the theater was a brilliant assemblage.

At Yale the 191st commencement was observed at Centre Church. Degrees honorary and in course were conferred upon over 400 men. The following are the degrees in course: B. A., 1870; M. A., nine Bachelors of Philosophy, eighty-nine; C. E., three; Ph. D., twenty-three; Bachelors of Divinity, forty-four; M. D., sixteen; Bachelors of Law, fifty-six; Masters of Law, two; Doctor of Civil Law, one; Bachelor of Fine Arts, one. This latter degree was conferred upon Miss Josephine M. Lewis, of New Haven, the first woman to have that degree conferred in that department.

A Famous Athelete Drowned.

Frederick Brokaw, son of I. B. Brokaw, of New York, the popular young catcher of the Princeton College baseball team, met with a sad death by drowning at Elberon, N. J.

A Mrs. Birch and Annie Doyle were in the surf bathing when they were caught by a ground swell and carried beyond their depth. Their cries attracted the attention of Brokaw, Dr. Ferris and a man, who subsequently gave his name as John Bradley. The latter sprang into the surf and went to the assistance of Mrs. Birch, while Brokaw started to rescue Miss Doyle.

Whether the undertow was too strong or he was seized with cramps is not known, but as he reached the girl both of them sank and neither of them were seen to come to the surface again.

The body of the girl was recovered a few hours after the accident, but that of Brokaw had not been found at a late hour that evening. Fishermen were engaged with their nets in dragging the shore in the hopes of securing his body.

Fisherman Bradley succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Birch and placing her on shore in an exhausted condition.

To Protect Our Missionaries.

The Navy Department has received a few short cablegrams from Admiral Belknap, commanding the United States Squadron in the China station, confirming the news received by way of San Francisco of the persecution of foreign missionaries by the Chinese.

The Admiral has sent all of his available ships to Shanghai, the point most threatened. The Alliance, Monocacy and Palos constitute these forces. These are three vessels of antiquated build, only one of which would dare go to sea, but from their light draft they are very useful in the Chinese rivers.

The squadron will be strengthened in course of time by the Lancaster, now at New York, which is expected to sail for China in a few days under command of Admiral Harmony. The vessel is a slow craft and is to go by way of Cape of Good Hope, so that it will take some months for her to reach her destination.

A Cloud-Burst in Michigan.

A cloud-burst occurred near Dectaur, Mich., the other day, particulars of which have just been learned.

While Peter Westverr and family were at home on their farm a cloud-burst of four feet of water fell on them, destroying furniture, drowning fifty chickens and domestic animals. Mr. Westverr saved his horse by wading to the barn and putting the animal on higher ground.

Hailstones four inches around fell with great force. The cloudburst covered about twelve acres. The greatest loss is that of 300,000 celery plants.

The Lake Front Abandoned.

No part of the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., will be held on the lake front. By a vote of fifteen to twelve the Directors of the Exposition decided the fine arts exhibition should be held at Jackson Park. It is now believed that the last fight for the lake front has been made, and that no further attempts will be made to get even the fine arts display down town.

Immigration Increasing.

During May 85,941 immigrants arrived in the United States from foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico. This is nearly 3000 in excess of the number arriving during May, 1890. During the eleven months ending May 31, 1891, the number which landed was 487,179; during the eleven months ending May 31, 1890, 401,609.

A Robber Sentenced for Life.

William Jackson was tried under an indictment for robbery in Judge Baker's Court in Chicago, Ill. The State asked for a penalty under the habitual criminals act. The jury found the prisoner guilty and sentence of imprisonment for life was pronounced. The prisoner has served several terms for robbery.

Struck Blind Jumping Rope.

Mrs. Elias Robbins, of Wyoming, Penn., was struck blind while jumping rope with her little daughter.

DROWNED IN ICY BAY.

Death of W. C. Moore, a Lieutenant and Four Seamen of the Bear.

The steamer Queen, at Victoria, from Alaska, brings news that Lieutenant Robinson and four of a boat's crew from the United States steamer Bear and W. C. Moore, of the Mount St. Elias Exploring Expedition, were drowned at Icy Bay, Alaska, while a number of the explorers were making a landing. The Bear was bound for Behring Sea, and left Icy Bay June 14.

The Geological Survey at Washington also received information from J. C. Russell, of that bureau, who left a month ago to explore the glaciers of Mount St. Elias.

The telegram was very brief, and to the effect that the party had landed at Icy Bay on June 8, and in landing Mr. W. C. Moore, a lieutenant and four seamen were drowned.

CAUSING A RAINFALL.

Did the Government's Balloon Explosion Bring the Shower?

The last Agricultural Appropriation act contained an appropriation of $7000 to be used in experiments in the production of rainfall. The department is now about to embark in these experiments, having prepared to test practically the theory that heavy explosions cause rainfall. A preliminary trial was made on a recent evening, and a balloon sent up in Washington City was exploded with great violence among the clouds. Whether the subsequent downpour of rain later on in the evening was caused by the explosion remains to be determined, and the department will try the experiment on a larger scale to test the efficacy of this means of breaking summer drouths.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

A plague of caterpillars is infecting the northern part of the town of Burke, Franklin County, N. Y., devouring everything green in their path. The insects are traveling eastward, cutting a swath nearly a mile in width.

A tornado swept over Aroostook County, Me. One house and eight barns were demolished and miles of fences destroyed.

Baccalaureate sermons were delivered at Bowdoin College, by President Hyde; at Williams, by President Carter; at Smith, by President Seelye; at Dartmouth, by President Bartlett; at the University of Vermont by President Bucham, and at Yale by President Dwight.

On their first Sunday at Cape May, N. J., the President and Mrs. General Williams and Miss Ella Warfield attended the opening services at Beadle Memorial Church, while Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimick remained at the cottage. The family are to remain late in the fall, it is understood.

Professor George M. Mowbray, widely known as the inventor of nitroglycerine, died at North Adams, Mass., after a protracted illness, aged sixty-six.

The fleet of Gloucester (Mass.) fishing vessels report that the fishing along the Grand Banks and at the Flemish Cape was never so bad as at present.

While bathing in the artificial lake at Doak's Park, Washington, Penn., Walter Jones, John McKeown and Harry Shanlis, aged fourteen, nine and seven years respectively, were drowned.

Alley Brothers & Place, leather dealers, at Boston, Mass., have assigned. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

Commencement exercises were held in many colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Wellesley, Amherst and Dartmouth.

South and West.

Sim Johnson, colored, was hanged at Charlestown, W. Va., for assaulting a white girl.

Opposite Golconda, Ill., William H. Hockwisher and William Kreipke, both under thirty, and two colored men were drowned by the overturning of their skiff in a sudden windstorm.

Alice Jones and May Davis, of Union Springs, Ala., tried to cross a high trestle and were overtaken by a train and killed.

The jury at Walla Walla, Washington, which has been trying a number of Uncle Sam's soldiers for the lynching of Gambler Hunt, who killed one of their number in a brawl, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A cyclone in Cairo, Ill., did much damage, unroofing many houses, and blowing cars from the railroad track.

The Nashville (Tenn.) banking firm of Sax Brothers, generally known as Sax's bank, made an assignment. The liabilities are $600,000.

Secretary Rusk inaugurated the first official microscopic inspection of pork at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. John Larson, of Hudson, Wis., in a fit of insanity, drowned her three children in a lake.

The Florence National Bank of Florence, Ala., closed its doors. The immediate cause is attributed to the spread of false reports, which caused a run on the bank.

Prince George, of Greece, who accompanied the Czarewitch of Russia on his tour, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Yokohama, Japan. He was to proceed direct to New York, sail for London, and go thence to St. Petersburg.

Four men were killed by the wrecking of a construction train near Richmond, Ky. Six others were injured.

Washington.

The United States Treasurer's statement just issued shows an apparent deficiency of $787,108. This, however, does not include $23,827,412 on deposit with National banks and $20,220,930 of fractional silver.

The following is a list of gentlemen who are to serve as special representatives of the Treasury Department in Europe, in connection with the admission of foreign exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition: The Hon. Charles S. Grosvenor, of Ohio; John M. Butler, of Philadelphia, and Professor John M. Ellis, of Oberlin, Ohio.

The Department of State is now actively pursuing its policy of opening the markets of Europe to American cattle. The latest step in this direction has been taken in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has informed the Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo., that lottery tickets are properly dutiable at the rate of twenty-five per cent. advalorem as printed matter; that they are not liable to seizure when imported by mail.

Anton Karl, an old and trusted disbursing officer of the United States Geological Survey, was arrested charged with embezzling $3600 of Government funds. Karl has made a confession of his guilt.

The resignation of Ferdinand C. Kelly as postmaster at Centreville, Barnstable County, Mass., has been received at the Postoffice Department. Mr. Kelly has been postmaster at Centreville for the last fifty-two years.

Colonel John B. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration at New York, has been appointed Chairman of the Immigration Commission that is going to Europe.

The President returned to Washington from Cape May Point, N. J., much refreshed by his vacation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dimmick.

Foreign.

Sixty earthquake shocks were felt during one day in the province of Bengal, India, and many buildings were destroyed.

Two children named Lochande, and another whose name is unknown, were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe in the St. Lawrence River at Port Neuf, Canada.

The latest advices of the agricultural condition of France are decidedly alarming. The recent storms which have been so prevalent have not only saturated the ground to a remarkable extent, but they have chilled the atmosphere to such a low temperature that the growing crops have been greatly injured, and a large deficiency in the yield of corn is expected.

When the steamer La Bretagne, which arrived a few days ago at New York, had been two days out from Havre, Joseph Tourier, a steerage passenger, forty-five years old, suddenly, without warning or provocation, seized his five-year-old son Felix and threw him overboard. All attempts to save the child were in vain.

The Austrian naval workshop at Pola on the Adriatic has been destroyed by fire.

A deficit of $81,000 is shown in the public accounts of Prince Edward Island for last year.

At Batonya, Hungary, a crowd of field laborers, incited by Socialist agitators, made an attack upon the Town Hall. Officers killed four of the mob and wounded seven others.

A large balloon was being inflated with gas, at St. Petersburg, Russia, when it escaped and carried upward four workmen in the car. It rose rapidly to a great height and then burst. The bodies of the workmen fell to the ground and were smashed almost beyond recognition.

A famine is feared in Morocco, owing to the ravages of the locusts, the worst in the history of the Moorish Empire.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD.

The Well-Known Indianian Dies of Cancer at Indianapolis.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, died at Indianapolis, Ind., of cancer of the stomach, after a long illness.

All hope of the recovery of ex-Senator McDonald was abandoned early that morning and Dr. Runnels determined not to attempt further to prolong life by injections of food. It was found that nourishment taken into the stomach produced irritation and hiccoughing, and as none of the food had been assimilated by the system, the taking of food only reduced his strength without resulting in benefit.

Dr. Runnels told the patient candidly of his condition. The dying man replied that he recognized the fact that everything possible had been done for him, and that it now looked as if nothing remained but to wait calmly for death. He expressed a wish to take the sacrament, and the Elders of the Second Presbyterian and Pastor Haines of the First Church administered it.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler County, Ohio, on August 29, 1819. In his thirteenth year he was apprenticed to a saddler. When he was eighteen years old he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, supporting himself in college by working at his trade. Afterward he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844 and settled in Crawfordsville.

He was elected Attorney-General of Indiana in 1846. He was sent to Congress in 1848, but was defeated for re-election. In 1864 he was defeated for Governor by Oliver P. Morton. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator and served one term.

The *Dwarf*, a London weekly paper, says that it has positive evidence that Sir William Gordon-Cumming is innocent of the charge of cheating at baccarat.

DEATH IN GREAT STORMS.

Wind and Rain Unite to Destroy Life and Property.

The Little Town of Utica, Ill., Almost Demolished.

A cloudburst at Leechburg, Armstrong County, thirty miles from Pittsburg, Penn., on the West Penn Railway, destroyed much property and fatally injured one man. At 8 o'clock, P. M., the heavens grew black, the flashes of lightning fiercely sharp, and the peals of thunder shook the houses to their foundations. Just outside of Leechburg is a deep ravine, through which Anderson's Run flows. Down Anderson's Run the torrent poured, carrying everything before it. Fifteen dwellings and many outbuildings, stables, fences, etc., were carried away and jammed against the railroad bridge at the foot of the run, which, unable to stand the terrific pressure, also gave way. The occupants of the houses fled to the hills. John Frank fell from the bridge as it went down and was fatally injured. The damage to property will be very heavy. The trafic on the West Penn Railway was temporarily suspended. The marks on the hillside show that the water in the ravine reached a depth of thirty feet.

The heaviest rain storm in years struck Nelich, Neb. The drains and ravines were flooded and an immense amount of damage done. While crossing a flooded ravine a farmer named Lorensen was swept from his wagon and drowned. In Emerick Township, near Tilden, Neb., three children were drowned. They were crossing a ravine when it suddenly filled and they were swept away.

A terrific storm struck the village of Utica, Ill., about noon, and for four hours a solid sheet of rain fell without ceasing. At six o'clock the heavy rains all along the Illinois River and in the hills in the rear added their waters to those already inundating the village. The flood at eight o'clock was still rising, and at that hour communication both by telegraph and telephone was cut off. A courier who arrived from Utica shortly after 8 o'clock reported several children missing and one drowned. The Rock Island tracks are washed away for a mile or more and all traffic was at a standstill. The water reached a depth of five feet on the main streets at 8 o'clock, and the river was still rising. The principal damage to property was done in the business portion of the town. The losses were estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The damage done by the storm in the neighborhood of Peoria, Ill., is almost incalculable. Thousands of acres of fine crops were under water, buildings were badly damaged and the poor people lost nearly all they had. For about four hours such a rain as has never before visited that section poured down. It was accompanied by a terrific electrical display. Telephone and telegraphic connections were almost entirely destroyed. At midnight the operator at the Lake Erie and Western Junction telegraphed to Peoria to start out no trains; that his office was then full of half-clothed people who had fled from their homes to avoid the rush of the flood, which had reached almost to the second story of the building. Many citizens passed the night on the hillsides, dressed only in their night clothes.

The roads most seriously damaged are the Toledo, Peoria and Western and Lake Erie and Western. There are extensive washouts on both lines. Carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs could be seen floating in every direction.

At Breeds, Ill., a sad triple drowning occurred. A family named Gray lived in a log house in the Copporas Creek Valley. When the flood swept down the valley driftwood battered against the house, and the father, taking his three sons, aged twelve, eight and five years, tried to reach a hill, but was knocked down by a floating log, and the boys were drowned. He swam to the hill and was saved. His wife, who got out on top of the house and into a tree, also escaped.

TWO CONVICTS ESCAPED.

But the Lives of Five Men Were Lost in the Attempt.

Fuller details from Coal City, the Georgia convict camp where the uprising occurred on a recent morning, record one of the most daring breaks for liberty ever attempted in Georgia. At six o'clock Captain J. M. Moreland, Assistant Warden at Slope Camp, and Jesse Rankin went into the stockade, where two hundred convicts were confined.

Seven asked to remain behind in order to be furnished with overalls, saying that they had been working in a wet place in the mines. The seven were J. M. Lansdowne, S. H. Lansdowne, father and son; Sam Green, Wilson Palmer, John Rutherford, Abe Wayman and George Ward.

As the Assistant Warden started for the gate, Wilson Palmer, a burly white convict, serving his term for safe-blowing, drew a revolver and ordered the jailer's hands up. After relieving the warden of his pistol, Palmer fired his pistol within a foot of his face, inflicting a fatal wound. Rankin, in the meantime, had been overpowered, but, struggling to his feet, managed to escape by knocking down a convict.

The seven desperate men made a rush for Captain Moreland's office, where they knew arms were kept. They secured a double-barrelled shotgun and barricaded the door.

By this time the guards were aroused and a general fusillade ensued, resulting in the death of Patrick Rawlin and Jack Rankin, two guards, and of Sam Green, Wilson Palmer and George Ward. While the firing was in progress, Abe Wayman and John Rutherford made a break from the office and succeeded in escaping.

SEVEN PICKERS DROWNED.

One of Them was Drunk and Upset a Rowboat by Stepping on Its Edge.

A party of colored pickers went from the Chairs farm to Baltimore, Md., in the bugeye Thomas B. Bowen.

Upon their return, while the bugeye was beating up Curtis Creek, Samuel Barnes and Walter Caston, colored, met it in midstream in a rowboat and called to the pickers to jump into the latter.

Nine of the party did so. The tenth, who attempted to leave the bugeye, was so drunk that he slipped upon the side of the rowboat, which upset.

The strong breeze had meantime carried the bugeye quite a distance. The tug Mohawk, which happened to be near by, rescued Isaac and Richard Titus and Samuel Barnes.

Georgiana Titus, Al Reaster, Lulu Mason, John Houston, Walter Castor, a man nicknamed "Gidney" and an unknown man were drowned.

THE MARKETS.

26 NEW YORK.

Beeves	4 50	@	6 45
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	42 50
Calves, common to prime	3 50	@	5 80
Sheep	5 25	@	5 40
Lambs	4 00	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	4 75	@	5 25
Dressed	7	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 15	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 08	@	1 08¾
Rye—State	—	@	79
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	66½	@	71
Oats—No. 1 White	49	@	50
Mixed Western	37	@	44
Hay—Fair to Good	55	@	60
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	5.70	@	5.80
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	18¼
Dairy, fair to good	15½	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	12½	@	16
Factory	12	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	8¼
Skims—Light	3½	@	6¼
Western	—	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	16¾	@	17
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 85	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	5 15
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 80	@	4 85
Flour—Winter Patent	5 15	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 04⅝	@	1 05
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	—	@	63¼
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	45
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	90
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	20
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@	2 25
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	15	@	18
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7¼
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5¼
Lambs	8	@	8¼
Hogs—Northern	5¾	@	6
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	4 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red, June	1 03½	@	1 04¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, June	64½	@	65¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	42
Potatoes	1 05	@	1 25
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	20
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

LATER NEWS.

The statue to Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, N. Y., and that of Archbishop Hughes at Fordham College, New York City, were unveiled.

The jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York City, found a verdict of "not guilty" in the trial of President Clark, Chauncey M. Depew and ten other directors of the New Haven road who were charged with responsibility for the fatal tunnel accident on February 20 last.

Columbia won the triangular freshman race from Yale and Harvard at New London, Conn., in the record-breaking time of nine minutes and forty-one seconds.

Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, was renominated by the Democratic State Convention at Ottumwa.

John and Frank Maxwell, of Franklin County, Iowa, caught rabies from skinning a steer that had died from the bite of a mad dog. The former is dead and the latter is chained in his cellar, a raving maniac.

William H. Cook, recently Police Clerk of Toledo, Ohio, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $5000 of the city funds, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000.

The President respited until July 22 Edward Belden, of Kansas, who was sentenced to be hanged on June 26.

Secretary Tracy directed that Captain William A. Kirkland, the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, be detached and sent to the command of the League Island Navy Yard. Captain H. B. Robeson was ordered to succeed Captain Kirkland at New York.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte has been ordered to cut down the civilian force of employes in his department twenty-five per cent. There are about one hundred and sixty employes in the department, and forty of them will be obliged to seek other employment.

The Hon. Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, was the President's guest at luncheon.

Lightning struck a shed near Oldenburg, Germany, in which sixteen haymakers had taken refuge from the storm and two were killed.

A British force of police has been defeated by natives near Sierra Leone, Africa.

It is reported that the vintages of the Rhine, Moselle and the Palatinate, in Germany, are complete failures, owing to the and long frosts which prevailed during the earlier part of the season.

Emil Marqueze & Co., leather dealers at Boston, Mass., with a branch house in New Orleans, have assigned. The liabilities are from $300,000 to $400,000.

The Cornell 'Varsity eight carried off the honors in the triangular race at New London, Conn., between Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia colleges. The winner's time for the three miles was 14:27 1-2.

A report comes from Cherokee County, North Carolina, of a cloud-burst there. Two illicit distillers, Harvey Agnew and Jacob Newton, were instantly killed. Farms for miles were inundated, and growing crops suffered a loss of several thousand dollars.

Three boys have been arrested at Urbana, Ohio, charged with attempted train wrecking. Their names are Edward Evilsizer, Charles Pence and Charles Steinburger. The eldest is only fifteen. They have confessed that they have made three attempts to wreck the night express.

Jefferson A. Harlow, a Kansas City (Mo.) letter carrier, slept near the open window with the moon shining full upon his face. When he awoke he was totally blind.

The recent rains have started a new weed known as pepper grass in many North Dakota counties in the Red River Valley, and it has already ruined many fields of wheat. The weed grows so much more rapidly than the wheat that it chokes out the cereal.

The latest news from storm swept Northwestern Iowa is that in addition to the four persons drowned at Cherokee eight others lost their lives at Correctionville. The destruction to property was very large.

General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, has issued an order reorganizing the several divisions of the office and separating the business of the Weather Bureau from that of the Signal Service proper.

The Navy Department decided to alter the United States steam cruiser Philadelphia. The steel masts will be replaced by wooden ones, and the military tops will be done away with. This alteration was found necessary, as the vessel was top heavy and rolled heavily. This alteration will lighten her about twenty-two tons.

Chief Special Agent of the Census Thompson, charged with the collection of statistics of manufactures in Philadelphia, has been removed for disobedience of orders.

Insurgents in Catamarca, Argentine Republic, have overthrown the provincial Government and installed a provisional Government.

Heavy thunderstorms are reported throughout England and Ireland. Much damage was caused by floods.

The bakers, butchers and grocers of Paris, France, have gone on strike. They are in arms against the Registry offices, and insist as the price of their returning to work that these offices shall be suppressed.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Portugal owes $500,000,000.

Ohio has 35,000 Alliance voters.

America has 100,000 telephones.

Farmers' unions are spreading.

France's large cities are growing.

Ice in Maine is selling at a dollar a ton.

The Southern melon crop will be a big one.

New York City demands a new post office.

Sheep raising is on the increase in California.

The World's Fair will have no brewers' exhibit.

The Czar is relenting toward Siberian convicts.

The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius has stopped.

Canada will appropriate $160,000 to foster her fisheries.

The Salvation Army is building factories and homes in London.

There are at present over 5000 unemployed actors in New York City.

Italian immigration to this country shows a large falling off.

A serious drought in Louisiana has visibly affected the canefields.

Much smuggling is being carried on across the Canadian border.

Chilian rebels are mortgaging nitrate beds to raise money in Europe.

Drought still continues in Hawaii. No rain has fallen for seven months.

In Germany meetings are being held protesting against the high price of food.

It is reported that a coal-field has been discovered in the Argentine Republic.

The Vermont farmers are slow in coming forward to claim their maple-sugar bounty.

The exports of Great Britain decreased $16,000,000 in May, as compared with May, 1890.

The balance sheet of the liquidators of the Baring Brothers shows liabilities of $7,000,000 and assets of $8,750,000.

A dog census has been taken by the authorities in Brooklyn, N. Y. There are 19,358 canines in the city limits.

President Palmer gives it as his opinion that the World's Fair will be opened at least on Sunday afternoons.

M. de Lesseps, his son, and two other directors of the Panama Canal Company will be prosecuted on a charge of misleading investors.

The Chinese Emperor's edict orders the prompt beheading of all persons implicated in the recent riots and massacre of Christian missionaries.

The first shipment of block tin, consisting of seven tons from Temescal tin mines in San Bernardino County, Cal., has been received at San Francisco.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

McMahon is Baltimore's mainstay in the box.

Washington's pitchers are badly crippled.

It looks as if Dunlap's playing days are over.

Pittsburg has an outfield of dead-arm throwers.

Stivetts is the best batting pitcher in the Association.

Brouthers leads the Boston Association Club in batting.

Boston's League team has fallen down badly in batting.

Van Haltren has been made captain of the Baltimore Club.

Without Bierbauer the Pittsburg infield is the weakest in the League.

The batting in the League and Association is gradually toning down.

Crane, of the Cincinnati Association Club, is pitching in his old time form.

There are quite a number of players in the profession who are worth from $15,000 to $20,000.

Latham leads the League third basemen and McPhee, of Cincinnati, of the same team, the second basemen.

Browning, of Pittsburg, when coming in from the field, always steps over the third base, but never touches it.

Griffin, of Brooklyn, is playing the best centre field in the League, his batting, fielding and throwing all being equally good.

It may be observed that the Players' League men are nearly everywhere holding their own, no matter how fast the pace.

The first thing a ball-player does when he walks out on the field is to look at the sky and see whether or not it is favorable. High sky worries all fielders.

The Boston reporters have combined to call down all "dirty ball-playing" tactics in Boston, whether by the home or visiting players—a commendable move.

When players know there is one weak spot in a team they lose confidence, and it makes a great difference in their play. This is just how Pittsburg is handicapped.

President Robison, of Cleveland, "sizes up" the New York Club in this concise manner: "They have young, energetic pitchers, and old, experienced batsmen, and there you are."

There is no player who puts so much life into a game as Kelly, of the Cincinnati Association Club. He keeps spectators and opponents guessing as to what new trick he will be up to.

Ryan, of Chicago; Browning, of Pittsburg, and Delehanty, of Philadelphia, are companions in misery. Each has been struck out four times in succession in one game this season.

Rusie, of the New Yorks, has come to the front with a rush. In 1889 Bancroft hired him to pitch for Indianapolis for $50 a month. After awhile the directors appreciated Rusie's work and raised his pay to $100 a month. He now receives $500 a month.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
New York	31	20	.608	Philadel	26	27	.491
Chicago	31	21	.596	Brooklyn	26	28	.481
Boston	29	25	.537	Pittsburg	20	30	.400
Cleveland	28	27	.509	Cincin'ati	20	33	.377

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	37	21	.638	Columbus	29	33	.468
St. Louis	40	24	.625	Athletic	25	34	.424
Baltimore	34	23	.596	Louisville	26	40	.394
Cincinnati	31	30	.508	Wash'gt'n	19	37	.339

PARNELL MARRIED.

He Privately Weds Mrs. O'Shea at Steyning, England.

It has been learned that the marriage of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Home Rule agitator, and Mrs. O'Shea took place at Steyning, England, at ten o'clock on a recent morning. The only witnesses to the ceremony were two servants from Mrs. O'Shea's house at Walsingham Terrace, Brighton. The registrar was strictly enjoined not to give any information about the marriage, and he promised to preserve the closest secrecy in regard to the matter. Mr. Parnell had passed the previous evening at Walsingham Terrace.

An order was given to have a single one-horse phaeton in readiness at 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of the usual order for horses or a carriage for exercise, as was customary when Mr. Parnell was staying at Brighton. When the phaeton was ready Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea entered it, and orders were given to the coachman to drive to the westward. After the party had left Brighton behind them the driver was directed to proceed to Steyning by a circuitous route. Steyning was reached at 9 o'clock, at which time a heavy rain was falling. Upon entering the town, Mrs. O'Shea, who was familiar with the place, took the reins and drove direct to the registrar's office.

Mr. Parnell was dressed in dark clothes. He appeared to be well and in cheerful spirits, but occasionally threw nervous glances around him, apparently being somewhat anxious lest the wedding party should be observed. Mrs. O'Shea had on a dark dress and a pink-trimmed bonnet. She, too, was in good spirits and was exceedingly vivacious, both before and after the ceremony.

Mrs. Parnell was seen at Walsingham Terrace. She said she and Mr. Parnell were married this morning, but she declined to have the ceremony performed in a church in London, there having been difficulty in relation to the license.

Mr. Parnell himself procured a special license, setting forth that the marriage would occur within three months.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Girls are railway clerks in Ireland.

New York has K. of L. letter-carriers.

New England weavers average $1.42 a day.

New York housesmiths lost the strike for eight hours.

Tanners formed a National Union in Milwaukee, Wis.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has a workmen's fire insurance company.

California vineyardists are substituting white for Chinese labor.

San Francisco stevedore engineers get $5.50 for ten hours work.

In Dublin alone 6000 persons have joined the Irish Industrial League.

Seattle (Washington) Chinese laundrymen were fined $10 for working after ten P. M.

Thousands of Italians are straggling through the Southern States in search of work.

A committee from the British House of Commons will regulate the hours of railway hands.

In British India the railroad companies maintain schools for the children of employes.

Forty-three Welsh tin-plate works will shut down for a month, depriving 20,000 men of work.

Typesetting is the latest trade branch which has been added to the public schools in France.

The Pacific Coast Laborers' Union warns intending immigrants that the market is overcrowded already.

The hours in the cabinetmaking trade in England have, since 1850, fallen from sixty and seventy a week to fifty-six.

The Order of Railway Conductors recently in session at St. Louis, Mo., decided to join the Federation of Railway Employes.

Tow boys, as the lads who take charge of the extra horses which are hooked on to help street-cars up hills in Brooklyn are called, get $5 a week.

The average earnings of the mine workers in Pennsylvania in 1890 were ninety-three cents per day. They live, as a rule, in houses owned by the company. They buy their groceries, provisions and dry-goods at the company's store.

One of the railway tunnels under the Hudson, connecting New York City with the New Jersey shore, will be finished in about six months. From end to end it will be 13,000 or 14,000 feet long. The motive power of the trains will probably be electricity. The tunnel is being built by English capital.

A Good Appetite

There is nothing for which we recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla with greater confidence than for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache and other troubles of dyspeptic nature. In the most natural way this medicine gently tones the stomach, and makes one feel 'real hungry."

Ladies in Delicate Health, or very dainty and particular at meals, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, find themselves longing for and eating the plainest food with unexpected relish and satisfaction. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Growing Lettuce by Electric Light.

It is now believed that where it is profitable to grow lettuce under glass for market, the electric light can be profitably used. Wm. Rawson, of Arlington, Mass., has experimented for one season and feels encouraged to go on with it. The Worcester Co. (Mass.) Horticultural Society has published an account of what Mr. Rawson did. One house for forcing lettuce, 200 feet by twenty-four, was given in charge of one arc light, active till midnight, at a cost of $15 per month. The crop was advanced in time twenty per cent. One week's advance in five, is a great gain to the market man. When the electric light was brought to some perfection, much was hoped for it as an aid in the artificial culture of plants. Dr. Sieman's experiments indicated some good results, but no attempts have been made to apply the principle to profitable uses. It seems to be conceded that plants can proceed with those changes necessary to healthy plant growth to a great degree under electric light, though not nearly to the extent they can under sunlight; but the open question is, will they do this to an extent to make its use profitable to the cultivator.—*New York Independent.*

How Birds Learn to Sing.

A wren built her nest in a box on a New Jersey farm. The occupants of the farmhouse saw the mother teaching her young to sing. She sat in front of them and sung her whole song very distinctly. One of her young attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes its voice broke and it lost the tune. The mother recommenced where the young one had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where it had ceased before, and continuing the song as long as it was able, and when the notes were again lost, the mother began again where it had stopped and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes the second time with great precision, and again a young one attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first, and so with the third and fourth, until each of the birds became a perfect songster.—*Musical Messenger.*

Cunning Siberian Natives.

When compelled to travel all night, the Siberian natives always make a practice of stopping just before sunrise and allowing their dogs to go to sleep. They argue that if the dog goes to sleep while it is yet dark and wakes up in an hour and finds the sun shining, he will suppose that he has had a full night's rest, and will travel all day without thinking of being tired. One or even two hours' stop at any other time is perfectly useless, as the dogs will be uncontrollable from that time forward until they are permitted to take what they think a full allowance of sleep.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, Sangang, China.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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First reward, $1,500 in gold; 2nd, $1,000; 3rd, $500; 4th, $750 Grand Piano; 5th, $500 Organ; 6th, $300 Team of Ponies and Carriage; 7th, $150 Gent's Gold Watch; 8th, $100 Ladies' Gold Watch; 50 prizes $25 each, China Tea Set, 50 Hunting Case Silver Watches, 100 Boy's Silver Watches (all fully warranted), 25 prizes $10 each, 100 prizes $2 each, and 200 at $1 each, making a total of 562 splendid rewards, ranging from $1 up to $1,500. All prizes delivered free in U. S. and Canada.

The words must be constructed only from letters contained in the words "HOME MAGAZINE."

Foreign or obsolete words not allowed; neither will singular and plurals of same word be allowed.

The words must be numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on, to facilitate the awarding of prizes.

The list containing the largest number of words will get first prize, the next second, and so on.

Each list must be accompanied by $1 for six month's subscription to THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST, one of the best illustrated Home Magazines in America.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

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"I know precisely how you feel; it is that nervous, irritable feeling, your back troubles you, and when you try to read a little, your head aches. Isn't that so? I knew it. Oh, bother the doctor! Get a bottle of Vegetable Compound, and take it faithfully, as I have done. I've been through this thing myself, but am never troubled now. Do as I tell you, dear."

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N Y N U—26

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This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

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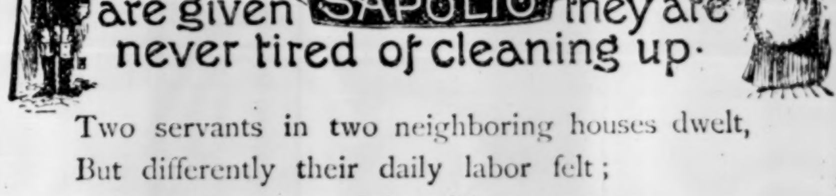

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Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt,
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Jaded and weary of her life was one,
Always at work, and yet 'twas never done.
The other walked out nightly with her beau,
But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

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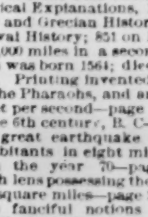

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